

THE MECHANIC.

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PRICE ONE CENT.

WEST POINT ACADEMY. FOR "THE MAN."

SIR—There are persons who, in speaking in defence of the Military School at West Point, assert that it is indispensably necessary to have such an institution in our country to make heroes, and cause an established mode of discipline. In reply to it being necessary to make heroes, I would ask those who defend it upon such grounds, to read the lives of Napoleon's most eminent generals. Take, for an instance, JEAN LANNES, surnamed, for his impetuous valor, the "Orlando" and the "Ajax" of the French camp: he had not received instruction from any military institution; his father was a poor mechanic. Another: there was ANDREW MASSENA, surnamed "The favoured chief of victory," who was merely, in the beginning of life, a cabin boy, and rose from a private to that high station we find him in by history. Joachim Murat, his father, was a keeper of a country inn. And above all MICHAEL NEV, "The bravest of the brave," was the son of a poor tradesman. Also was CHARLES NICOLAS, Oudinot's father, a tradesman. These cases, I presume, are enough to prove, that a Military School is not indispensably necessary to make able generals. And as for the plea, that an established discipline is necessary, it is, in my opinion, merely "a plea." A young man coming from West Point, counts himself a perfect soldier, when, in fact, he knows nothing in practice, but all by rote.

A SEMINARIAN.

DEFENCE OF ABNER KNEELAND.

MR. EDITOR—I am rather surprised that you have not taken any notice of the defence of Abner Kneeland by Andrew Dunlap, other than the advertisement. I have not had time to read it through carefully, but have glanced over it, and so far as I am capable of judging of it, consider it a powerful defence of the rights of conscience, and of every man to hold and promulgate his opinions, without molestation; and a lucid demonstration that all attempts to prevent a man from enjoying the exercise of this right by pains and penalties, are violations of his natural rights, of the Constitution of the State of Massachusetts, and of that of the United States. It likewise contains a great mass of valuable information, collected from the Constitution; statistics, &c., of this and other countries, and the opinions and decisions of Courts, &c.

I heard a gentleman say who had read it, and who, from his legal knowledge, is capable of judging, that he considered it equal to anything he had read for a long time, and that it ought to be in the hands of every person, who wishes to know what their constitutional rights are in regard to their religious opinions. I understand that Mr. Dunlap is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school. His talents are a credit to the Democratic party; and therefore recommend the Defence to their perusal, and to all who love good reasoning and sound argument.

A FRIEND TO FREEDOM OF OPINION.

PUBLIC BATHS.

MR. EDITOR—As the warm season has arrived, when cleanliness is essentially conducive to health, you would do well, I think, to call the attention of the people and their servants in the Common Council to the subject of erecting PUBLIC BATHS. Such a measure certainly cannot meet with opposition, for it is necessarily requisite to the health and comfort of the citizens.

HEALTH.

[We have "called," but received no answer.—ED.]

HARVARD COLLEGE.—We learn from the Atlas, that the Grand Jury at Concord have found bills of indictment, against three of the individuals charged with the riot and demolition of the property of Harvard College, on the night of May 31st; and a bill against one person for an assault, &c. on the Watch appointed by the Faculty for the protection of the property and preservation of the peace on a subsequent night.—Boston Transcript of Saturday.

LETTER FROM ENSIGN ASA DOWNING.

DOWINGVILLE, June 6th, 1834.

To my old friend, the Editor of New England Artisan, Boston.

I see by reading your truly republicin paper, that the Mechanics up there in Boston have bin forming a Trades' Union, and are goin to celebrate the next forth of July; hope they'll gest "go ahead," and do it for um in good stile. The forth of July kums the long time a year for Farmers to attend the celebration, but I've pretty much konkluded that if I kan think of sumthin putty kute to give for a toast, I'd gest tackle up the old mare into the waggun, take a duzen of eggs, and sum of Ant Nabby's best butter to pay my expenses with; and ride up there to celebrate a day which gave burth to this great and happy nashun, where it is sed that ALL, *except the slaves*, are born free and equill.

I think it is time for the workmen to begin to do sumthin for themselves, and no longer be under the influence of monopolists and lawyers, but chuse rulers from among themselves. That this kuntry is govern'd principally by lawyers, is a fact too plane to be deny'd. When we look around us and see what class of men fill the most important offices under the general and state governments, what do we behold? Nearly all our Presidents since the immortal WASHINGTON, together with their kabinet officers, were lawyers; almost all our minnesters to forren Courts have bin lawyers, and there are a host of other offices under the general government which have bin fill'd manly by lawyers; of the forty-eight members of the (prezint) United States Senate, thirty-seven are Lawyers. Our Governors and many of the officers under them have most of um bin lawyers, and our State Legislatures have swarm'd with this kind of varmints ever since the days of the Reverlusion. They are the most unnecessary, useless, overrissus, yet poperler class of people we have in this kuntry, and almost az plenty and destrucktive az were the lokusts of Egypt; always ready to take that side of any question that affords them the most money, whether *rite or rong*, at the bar or in the Legislatur. They are always ready for a little filthy luker, to do all in their power to clear the most konfirmed rogue or murderer that walks upon the face of the earth, from merited punishment, even when they are perfectly satisfied he is guilty. "Those critter" are continually "goin to and fro in the earth, and walkin up and down in it," seekin whom they may devour. I hope the workmen wont vote for any sich trash to go to the Legislatures, bekause when they git there, they make laws to sute their own convenience, and put so many big hard wurd into um for the purpose of blindin our eyes, that we kant tell what they mean, and when we ask them what these laws are that they have made, they charge us five dollars for *advise*.

Nearly all our laws have bin made by Lawyers, and what are they? Nothing but a mistereously gumb'd up, kontradictory, outlandish, hiltter-skiltter mes o stuf, that nobody kan intarprit or understand, made for the speshal benefit of petifogers, and monopolists. They are of about az much use az the forth leg to a milkin stool—worse than useless. Against the shikanery of Lawyers, and the frazeology of modern statutes, Mister JEFFERSON in revizin the Laws of Verginny, has entur'd the following protest. "Their verbosity," sez he, "their endless tautologies, their involutions of case within case, and their parenthesis within parenthesis, and their multiplied efforts at certainty, by *says and aforesays*, by *ors*, and by *ands*, to make them more plain, have rendered them more perplexed and incomprehensible, not only to common readers, but to the lawyers themselves."

In this republicin kuntry we have a great deal to much law, and not enuff of justice; the former is very plenty, and we kan get enuff of it if we have a plenty of money to by it with; but the latter is a very scarce article, and hard to be obtained, speshally by the poor who scarcely ever get any, for it takes a turnul site o money to by it. But I spose we workin

folks must rest easy and say nothin about it, bekause a sartain great lawyer [Daniel Webster] told Kongress that they "must take kare of the rich, and the rich will take kare of the poor." Now I had always thot that the rich who earn nothing, were able, [if not capable] to take kare of themselves, and that if Kongress has any favers to grant, they ought to be given to the poor who earn all and git little.

I've bin thinkin that if our nasunnal and state legislatures would go to work and make a fu plane common sense laws, just enuf of them to keep the people in order, and leave out the *says and aforesays, ors and ands*, then take the whole mas of old law books, and law reports, reserved for precedents and for lawyers to quarrel about, and az the Frenchmen sez, "make von grand feu de joie" of them; we should be much better off than we now are, or kan expect to be, az long az the present sistem is kontinued.

ASA DOWNING, Ensign 3d Com.
Downingville Militia.

STRAW WEAVING.—We had the pleasure a few days since of witnessing the operation of weaving straw for the manufacture of bonnets—at the establishment in this town under the charge of J. Goulding. There are now employed in this establishment upwards of 100 females engaged in weaving the straw into plaits, or webs of about two inches in width. The variety of patterns is large, and many of them very beautiful. In some the common rye straw of this country is interwoven with the straw. The web or warp into which the straw is woven is composed of silk, doubled and twisted from the cocoons very fine, but yet sufficiently strong for the purpose. This silk is prepared, as we are informed by Mr. G., by a son of his who is located in Mansfield, Conn., where for several years past a considerable quality of silk has been produced. Mr. Goulding was formerly a silk weaver in Manchester, England, and his family understood the culture of the worm, the manufacture and weaving of silk, and are said to be in exclusive possession of this information in this country. Mr. Goulding has already invented machinery, and woven several patterns of silk vesting and webbing in this country, but at present this part of the business cannot be profitably carried on here. He intends, however, to prosecute the business, and has set out trees for that purpose at Dedham.

We have no doubt that the production and manufacture of silk will become a very important part of American industry, as many millions of dollars are annually paid for the imported article. We have as yet much to learn, but a few years will put the country in full possession of all the necessary information for carrying on successfully every part of silk manufacture.

We notice by the papers that some silk handkerchiefs have been manufactured in Dayton, Ohio—under the superintendence of Daniel Roe, the product of the native mulberry. Their color is the natural color of the silk, and they appear to be a very durable article.—Bunker Hill Aurora.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION AT BIRMINGHAM.—On the afternoon of Friday a very dreadful shock was experienced, by a sudden explosion at the Rocket Tavern, in Little Charles street, near St. Philip's Church, Birmingham, the landlord of which is a fire-work maker. Upwards of 300 weight of powder, and an immense quantity of fire-works, were on the premises. Three houses are completely destroyed; two were blown into the air. It is impossible to calculate the probable loss of life; four men and two women have been taken to the hospital without hope of recovery, and two men were found dead. The fire originated by the explosion of some detonating powder, which communicated with a large heap of touch paper. The destruction to property in the neighborhood is great.—English paper.

LIFE OF JEFFERSON, with selections from his Private Correspondence. Just received and for sale at the office of this paper. Price \$1 00.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

In the Board of Assistants, on Monday evening, a communication was received from the Mayor, enclosing a letter from the Governor of the state. The Governor's letter was founded on a resolution of the State Legislature, empowering him to enter into a correspondence with the Corporation of the city for an exchange of the present site of the Arsenal for some other location in the upper part of the city. Referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

Resolution by Alderman Hopkins, recommending that a Committee be appointed by both Boards to make arrangements for the celebration of the 4th of July. Messrs. Sparks, Johnson, Boyd, Suydam, and Lamb, were nominated members of the Committee. Resolutions to have the Star and Times added to the papers employed by the Corporation.

Resolution by Mr. Talmadge—That a Committee be appointed to inquire what authority the Corporation has over a certain portion of Laurens street—Referred.

Mr. Talmadge said, in reference to the above resolution, that it was doubtful whether the Corporation possessed any authority over that portion of Laurens street lying between Canal and Spring—it being reputed as private property, over which the Corporation had no authority. His official duties rendered it necessary for him to visit the very tops lately, and he found it a perfect nuisance. In ten small houses that he visited, there were 453 black of white inhabitants, being about 45 to each house. Besides, the street was so badly regulated that it was impossible to keep it clean, and altogether it was a subject that called loudly for the interference of the Corporation.

A resolution inviting the Corporation of Brooklyn to unite with that of this city in celebrating the approaching anniversary of our independence, was adopted.

PROSCRIPTION FOR POLITICAL OPINIONS.—DEPENDENCE ON FOREIGN OPINIONS.—The following is an extract from Mr. Cooper's recent "Letter to his Countrymen:"

Combinations exist to coerce the citizen. The laborer is menaced; he is discharged if he will not vote in conformity with the will of his employer. This is striking at the root of the social compact—at the rights of the constituency itself. It is an accursed principle imported from that land which, while I fully admit its greatness and its importance even to ourselves in many particulars, moral as well as physical, has probably sent us quite as much evil as good.

The pretence that the employer has a right to coerce the vote of the employed, is neither more, nor less than maintaining the doctrine of the representation of property in its worst, because in its most oppressive and fraudulent form. We have solemnly decreed that property shall not be represented; even those states that still exact a money qualification in the voters, limit the demand to that of a qualification only: we have protected the elector by the ballot, and various other legal safeguards, and yet so pernicious is the influence of that country from which we so largely imbibe our opinions, that the heresy is openly maintained by perhaps a majority of those who are most in the habit of looking abroad for rules of thought.

The power to use another's vote is thoroughly English. Parliament itself is no other than a collection of the rich (or of their nominees) who command the electors themselves to give them authority. The system is a pure mystification, and the day when it really gets root in this country may be looked upon as the commencement of a rule that is to subvert the institutions, and to place us where England is placed today, in the hands of the selfish, the mercenary and the purchased, without any other relief from their usurpations than such as is to be obtained from the throes of the oppressed. We may get reform as England has got reform, by tumults, and conflagrations, and threats of revolution; but we shall no longer obtain redress by the quiet, safe, and humane expedient of the ballot boxes.

Another baneful effect of this foreign domination is the fact, that our best and least rewarded servants are rendered subject to an influence that is hostile to our rights, our national character, and our dearest interests. All who can recall the events of the last

war, must remember with what a niggardly spirit applause was meted out to those who shed their blood in this nation's defence, by the doctrinaires created by the habit of deferring to strangers. One legislature solemnly voted that our soldiers and seamen were no better than so many mercenaries, fighting against God and his truth! This was not merely party spirit; party spirit exists in England and in France to an extent quite equaling any thing of the same nature that ever existed here, but the English and the French never refuse to honor their defenders. In this country, without pensions, orders, titles, or even military rank, we strip patriotism to the skin, leaving it little more than opium for its reward, and, by the propensity of which there is complaint, we rob it, in part, of even this insufficient recompense.

MORE TORY-WHIGISM.—The barefaced impudence of some of the Bank newspaper writers is really surprising. Here is one of them glorifying the hypocritical English Whigs because they have added another to the abominable list of pensions with which the English people are saddled!

"I turn to another subject, and to me, and I think also to many of your readers, a very pleasing one. GALT has obtained a pension from the government! This fact is a source of much delight to every lover of literature and admirer of true genius, and has relieved the friends of Galt from a world of care. He has been allowed to draw upon the Treasury for £200 sterling, and is to have the privilege of drawing for that sum every year. This favor—this almost blessing—must be the more acceptable to Galt, and the more gratefully felt, as he has ever been a TORY, both in profession and practice; and also for the reason that it has been conferred at a time when pensions are the principal subject of private and public condemnations.

Another deed of benevolence has been performed by the Whigs, &c.—London Correspondence of the Jour. of Commerce.

THE TURN OUT OF THE LONDON TAILORS.—The Tory-Whig London Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, who rejoices that the Whigs have given a pension to a Tory, writes as follows, under the date of London, July 12th:

"The Tailors have not yet returned to their work, but appear determined to stand out to the last. The council of the Union House have taken large promises, with the view of putting men to work and underselling the masters. I do not think such a plan can last long, as there appears to be a general disposition on the part of customers to support the masters, and to defeat the objects of the Unionists."

REACTION.—Extract of a letter from Sumter District, North Carolina, published in the Post:

"Our election for Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of General Blair, is just over. Our candidate, Manning, is elected by over 700 votes majority. Sumter is getting right. In October, 1832, in the whole district, the nullies beat us over 200—now they have only beaten us 33 votes—something of a reaction you will say. In this county they beat us 243. In October, 1832, their majority was over 300. In October, 1832, in Clarendon, our majority was about 90—now it is 210! They raised a strong cry against Manning, of Anti-Bank and Jackson—but it would not do. Our majority has exceeded our most sanguine expectations. Col. Elmore, a hot nullifier, was the opposing candidate."

FIRE AND ROBBERY.—The hotel at Waterloo, in this state, was set fire to by an incendiary, on the 12th instant, and burnt. No insurance.

On the same night, the Grocery of Messrs. Wheeler & McEwen was broken into and robbed of 35 dollars and a rifle. The villains then fired the hotel, in hope of plunder.

ROSES.—Messrs. Prince and Sons, proprietors of the Linnæan Botanic Garden at Flushing, have in their collection of Roses, now in perfection, above 500 varieties, covering more than an acre of ground.

Mr. Robinson will make his seventeenth Balloon ascension, this afternoon, from Castle Garden.

At a regular meeting of the Ladies' Cordwainers' Society, held on Monday evening, June 16th, 1834, at the 14th Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we view with abhorrence and contempt the oppression and tyranny of the employing Bakers towards their journeymen, and therefore deem it the imperative duty of every mechanic to aid and support them in their present strike.

Resolved, That we will support the journeymen Bakers to the utmost of our power in their present struggle for a fair list of prices.

Resolved, That a weekly subscription list be opened for the support of the journeymen Bakers during their strike.

Resolved, That we recommend to the members of our trade not to purchase bread from such employers as refuse to give the journeymen Bakers their prices.

Resolved, That an extra meeting be called for Thursday evening June 19th, 1834, at this place, for the purpose of receiving the above subscription.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all papers friendly to the cause, signed by the President, Vice President, and Secretary.

WILLIAM E. BOGART, Pres't.
ABRAHAM VAN KEUREN, Vice Pres't.
ORAMEL BINGHAM, Sec'y.

Yesterday morning the body of an unknown man was found on the premises of Daniel Mott, of Rockaway. Had on a black cloth coat, and velvet pantaloons. A coroner's inquest was held, and the verdict of the jury was, that he came to his death from some cause unknown. From papers found in the pocket book of the deceased, it was supposed that his name was Issaiah Ballentine, and that he formerly held the office of Postmaster at Campbellville, Tennessee, as a postmaster's commission from Mr. Barry, bearing date Sept. 16, 1829, with that name, was found among his papers—also an open letter directed to the same person in Philadelphia, dated New York, Feb. 23, 1824, signed by John McKimmin. A certificate of naturalization in the same name was also found among several other unimportant papers. The pocket book and papers may be had of Mr. Mott, at Rockaway, who will give any further particulars that may be in his power.—Long Island Farmer.

MONEY MATTERS.—There appears to be more confidence in the money market within a few days, and we find the opinion prevalent among the best informed merchants, that the pecuniary affairs of the country are likely to be somewhat more stable than they have been. So far as the United States Bank is concerned, it appears to be understood that the Directors do not consider any further curtailment necessary at present, either here or elsewhere, and that it is their intention to maintain their loans where they now are, unless the condition of the money market should be such that they can be reduced without inconvenience to the community.—Jour. of Com.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 12.—On the 4th instant, this city and vicinity were visited by a violent hail storm. The hail was generally about the size of partridge eggs, and, had there been much wind at the time, would unquestionably have been very destructive to the crops. We learn that the hail, which fell in other sections of the State about the same time—particularly in Northampton—were much larger, and proved very injurious to cotton, corn and wheat.—Raleigh Star.

POLICE OFFICE.—EFFECTS OF INTemperance.—A seaman, named Francis Charles, arrived here a few days since from Boston, where he had just been paid off from the frigate Potomac. Last Sunday he went into a spirit store in Cherry street, with \$175 in his pocket, and after treating himself to some liquor, began to treat every other person who came into the store, and drank with them until he became quite insensible. When he recovered the use of his faculties, he found himself lying in the street, robbed of all his money, and even the very shoes taken from off his feet. He came to the Police Office yesterday to look for redress, but as he had but a very vague idea as to where or how he lost his money after he became drunk, the Police could do nothing for him, and he went away bewailing his intemperance.—Jour. of Com.

A lot of Ohio Tobacco, brought to market through the Erie Canal, has been opened at the Inspection House in this city, and sold at prices from 8 to 15 cents, averaging 12 1/2 cents.—Jour. of Com.

VISIONS.

I dreamt that thou wert a beautiful dame,
Who lived in the days of yore,
And I thought that a myriad of suitors came,
And knelt thy charms before;
Then I looked on a brilliant tournament,
And I heard the trumpet's strain,
And a number of gallant knights were bent
To strive on the martial plain,
There was a laurel crown, and the favor'd knight
Who bore that prize away
Might claim the hand of thy beauty bright,
On the eve of that joyous day;
And I thought that I was a warrior bold,
And I won the laurel crown—
'Twas dearer to me than a wreath of gold,
At my feet I laid it down.

Again I dreamt—and methought that I
Was a proud young cavalier,
Who liv'd in the glance of his lov'd one's eye,
As thou wert the one most dear,
We dwelt in the sunny land of Spain,
And a thousand gallants strove
The heart of thy virgin breast to gain,
Yet thou gav'st to me thy love,
And I came to thy balcony's jutting shade,
By the light of the moon and star,
And I warbled a pensive serenade
To my lightly struck guitar;
I bore thee away in the dreamy night
To the holy altar's side,
And there, in thy garments of snowy white,
I made thee my blessed bride.

I breathe to thy beauty my true heart's sigh,
And thou seem'st to my waking gaze,
As fair as thou wert to my dreaming eye,
When a nymph of the olden days;
And I love thee as well as I lov'd in my dream,
When I thought thee a maiden of Spain,
And sung by the light of the starry gleam,
To my sweet guitar the strain;
Though the dazzling pageant of vision hath fled,
The star of my dreaming is here;
And though fancy's illusions around it are spread,
'Tis as fair—to my soul 'tis as dear.
If the spirit of life from my bosom should flee,
And unto you far heaven stray,
Though bright as the heaven of my dream it should be,
'T would avail not if thou wert away.

A FISH STORY.

A late number of the New York American Monthly Magazine, contains a well written article on the moral and intellectual character of fishes. The article is too severe,—indeed, it is a gross and unfounded libel on the character of this scate, well-behaved, philosophical species of animals. The writer says that "a fish possesses no affections, sentiments, or emotions,—that no glance of affection is ever darted from his cold passionless eye. No thought of home ever swells his bosom; wife and children are to him unknown existences. The smiles of a parent never have gladdened his infancy. Connubial joys never come to brighten the toils and cares of his fishy maturity."

This all reads very well, but unhappily it is unfounded in fact, and is a gross libel on the character of fishes. In the course of a life, a large portion of which has been passed on that element in which fishes move and have their being, many circumstances have come under our observation which prove conclusively that fishes have sentiments and affections, in common with other animals. "We will," says the Boston Journal, "relate an instance."

On a voyage to South America, several years ago,—when within the tropics, the trade wind died away, and the vessel lay for some hours becalmed. Suddenly a cry was heard of "Dolphin!" "There's a Dolphin alongside." Those who have crossed the ocean, can easily conceive of the excitement which this announcement created throughout the ship. It was an event—and such an event as relieves the tediousness of a sea voyage. The mate called for a fishing line, and after baiting the hook carefully with a flying-fish from the harness cask, which flew on board the night before, he took his station on the spritsail yard. Every person on board was now looking out for the Dolphin. "Here he comes," says one. "There's two of them," says another. And two of the most beautiful living creatures that the eye of man ever beheld, were seen rapidly approaching the ship. They sported playfully and gracefully near the surface of the water, and seemed covered with burnished mantles of emerald and gold.

Suddenly one of these beautiful, agile creatures beheld the deceitful flying fish playing on the water, and quick as thought he darted towards his intended prey. "Look out—he's coming," exclaimed the crew—and in an instant the unwary Dolphin seized the deceitful bait—the hook fastened in his gullet, and he lay floundering on the surface of the water. The fish was so large that it was pronounced unsafe to attempt to transfer him to the deck, without at-

taching to him some additional apparatus, and the mate called out lustily for the *grainse*, a species of harpoon, with several prongs, used for the purpose of striking fish.

While waiting for this instrument of death, the Dolphin which had not yet been caught, a female, perceived the situation of her companion. She seemed to be instinctively aware that her connubial partner was in imminent danger, and the agony which she betrayed in all her actions, showed the tenderness and attachment which sometimes warms even the gelid heart of a Fish, and which we have seldom seen surpassed by a human, civilized, and fairer being.

While the captive struggled convulsively for freedom in vain, his better half swam around him rapidly, as if consulting with herself what measure could be adopted for his relief. She then drew towards him, and they appeared to interchange ideas for a moment, and afterwards she proceeded to a distance, and then turning round, swam almost with the velocity of lightning, towards her afflicted helpmate, evidently intending by the impetus of the movement, to break the line which held him in bondage. This was several times repeated, but without success. By this time the grainse was put into the hands of the mate, who unfortunately for the distressed afflicted couple, was an old sailor, without a particle of sentiment in his composition. Watching his opportunity, he struck not the fish which was hooked, but his distressed helpmate, which was in due time transferred to the deck. As soon as the grainse was disengaged, the male was also transfixed by this deadly weapon—and the two dolphins soon lay floundering in the lee scuppers side by side.

We were young and foolish at the time, and earnestly begged and prayed that both the fishes might be allowed to depart unmolested—but in vain.

DEFINITIONS.

Phrenology. Knowledge gratis—Dean's Lectures.
Repairing. Reconciliation between husband and wife.
Bodilodge. An old reprobate of sixty.
Bedevel. Bugs and musketoes in August.
Porcupine. An address to a hog in a declining state of health.
Animated. Anna married.
Missguide. To request a young lady to instruct.
Scion. A lover's request to his mistress.
Gastrick. To be left suddenly in darkness.
Musical. To invoke the Muses.
Highborn. Born in a garret.
Physical. To dose the whole world.
Support. To drink dyed alcohol.
Synonymous. Sin on a mouse.
Rheumatic. The upper story, vulgarly called the garret.
Bagdad. To put one's daddy in a sack.

PRINTERS.—Other men may eat, drink, and sleep,—may live, move, and have a being like decent creatures; the merchant may relax in time of sickness, or retire at seasons of enjoyment; the mechanic may forego a job when he breaks a limb, or chooses to go a fishing; the farmer may work or let it alone; and the mariner hath frequent intermissions amidst the toils and the storms of his cares. And the world wags, confusion, nevertheless. They only comparatively feel the consequences. Not so with the Printer, the slave of types—For him there shines no holiday, no retreat awaits his tired powers—when he skulks the world comes to an end, and chaos riots!

The whole bay of Naples was so called by the ancients: the crater or bowl, from its shape, and the country adjacent, was called the Phlegraean (or Burnt) Fields. Their philosophy was then simple, and they accounted for the fire by supposing that it was kindled by the thunderbolts of Jupiter, when he hurled down the giants. One of the giants was supposed to be buried beneath the Island Ischia.

A young lad, who afterwards became celebrated for his wit, was bound out as an apprentice at a very early age. On a spring morning that was somewhat chilly, he hovered round the fire, and discommoded his good mistress, who was employed in getting breakfast. "What!" said she, "are you cold? Only listen. Don't you hear the frogs singing?" "Singing!" returned the boy, with some disdain, and more self importance, "it is only their teeth chattering!"

AN ADDRESS TO THE WORKING MEN OF NEW ENGLAND, on the state of Education, and on the condition of the Producing Classes in Europe and America—with particular reference to the effects of Manufacturing (now conducted) on the health and happiness of the poor, and on the safety of our Republic: Delivered in Boston, Charles-town, Cambridgeport, Waltham, Dorchester, Mass., Portland, Saco, Me., and Dover, N. H.

The above is the title of a Pamphlet of 40 8vo. pages, recently published in Boston by Seth Luther, the Author, some of the principal subjects of which are enumerated as follows: Children of the poor, as well as of the rich, entitled to instruction.

Ukase for the relief of the Shipwrights, Caulkers & Gravers. The Splendid Example of England.

Half the population of England and Wales paupers, the "Splendid Example" of their manufacturing establishments notwithstanding.

Poverty and Starvation near Spitalfields, an English manufacturing district in London.

Fifteen hours labor from children and others.

Dr. Smith's account of deformity amongst factory children.

Mr. Orster's account of a poor factory girl.

A boy in a factory flayed from his neck to his heels.

Forty seven children out of one hundred and sixty seven, of ormed, by excessive labor, in one mill.

Mr. Allen's account of abandoned females in Manchester.

Mr. Hewitt's account of Spitalfield widows.

Dr. Thackeray's account of factory children stunted, &c.

Hon. Daniel Webster's opinion in 1824

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